

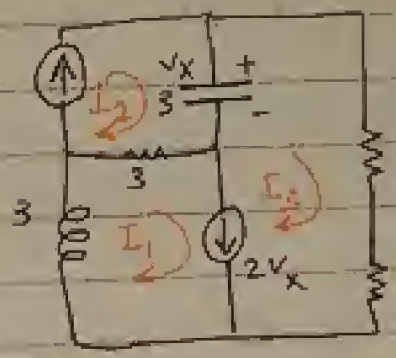
$G - a_2 = 3$

$L = 10 - 8 + 1$

ex: 1 independent $\frac{L}{2}$ lines

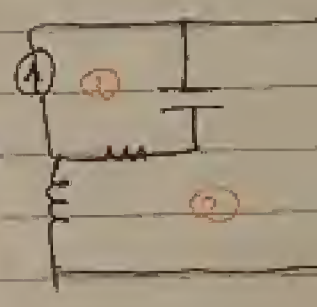
$I_3 = 12 \text{ A}$

$\Rightarrow 2V_x = I_1 - I_2$



loop 1 $\Rightarrow 2(3 \angle -90^\circ (I_3 - I_2)) = I_1 - I_2 \rightarrow (1)$

$\Rightarrow (3 + j3)I_1 + (6 - j3)I_2 - (3 + j3)I_3 = 0$



بالاعتماد على I_3 في المعادلة 1

$\therefore 6 \angle -90^\circ (12 \text{ A} - I_2) = I_1 - I_2$

$\therefore I_1 + (6 \angle -90^\circ - 1)I_2 = 72 \angle -90^\circ \rightarrow *$

$\therefore (3 + j3 \angle 90^\circ)I_1 + (6 + j3 \angle -90^\circ)I_2 = (3 + j3 \angle -90^\circ)12 \text{ A}$

$(1 + j3)I_1 + (2 + j1)I_2 = 12 \angle 0^\circ + 12 \angle -90^\circ$

حل المعادلتين $I_1 = \checkmark$ $I_2 = \checkmark$ * * * * *

[4] Node Voltage Method (Nodal Method)

طريقة العقد

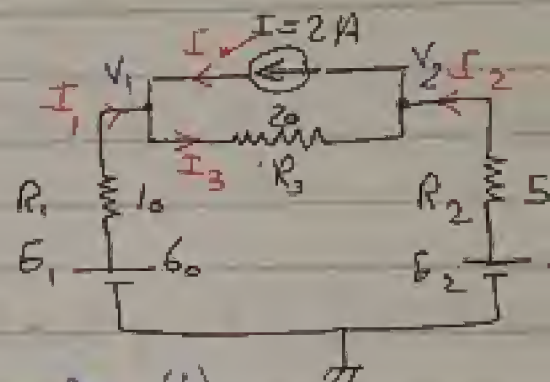
نحدد العقد Nodes التي في الدائرة ونسبها ونأخذ واحدة منهم Reference ونبناها صفر "نعملها بالأرض".

⇒ at Node 1

$$I_1 + I = I_3$$

$$\left(\frac{E_1 - V_1}{R_1} \right) + 2 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_3}$$

$$V_1 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) - V_2 \left(\frac{1}{R_3} \right) = 2 + \frac{E_1}{R_1} \rightarrow (1)$$



Node 2: $I_2 + I_3 = I$ $\therefore \frac{E_2 - V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_3} = I$

$$-\frac{1}{R_3} V_1 + \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) V_2 = \frac{E_2}{R_2} - I \rightarrow (2)$$

Format Methode

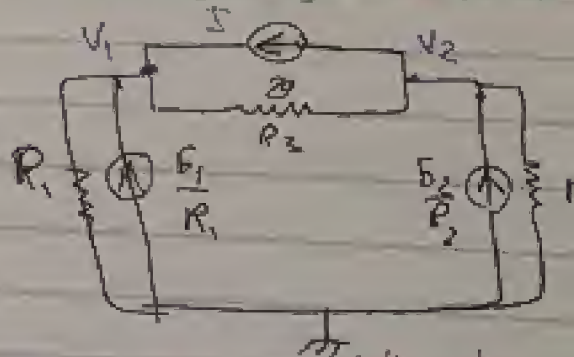
* P/A آخرى أسرع في الحل

Node 1: $V_1 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) - \frac{1}{R_2} V_2 = \frac{E_1}{R_1} + I$

↓
الحل المطلوب هو مجموع الـ Currents

التي داخل - التي خارج

Node 2: $-V_1 \left(\frac{1}{R_3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) V_2 = \frac{E_2}{R_2} - I$



شرح طريقة الحل 1

① V_2 هو الـ معطى V_2 Node 2. V_2 هو الـ معطى V_2 Node 2.

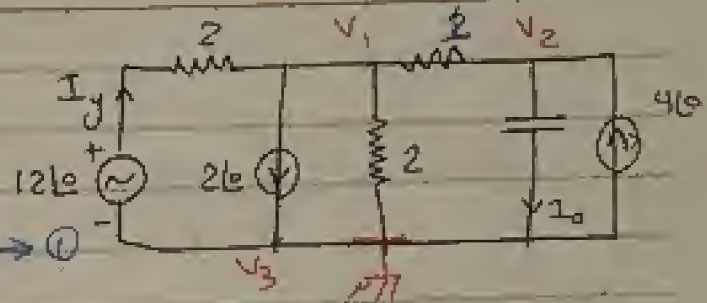
معطى V_2 = مجموع مقادير التيارات التي داخل Node 2

معطى V_1 = مجموع مقادير التيارات التي خارج Node 2

الحل المطلوب = مجموع Current Sources التي داخل - التي خارج

Node 1

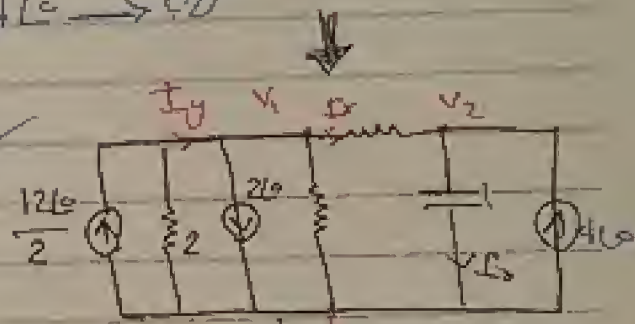
$$V_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) - V_2(1) = 6 \angle 0 - 2 \angle 0 \rightarrow (1)$$



Node 2 $(V_2) \left(1 - \frac{1}{j5} \right) - V_1(1) = 4 \angle 0 \rightarrow (2)$

$$\frac{I}{X} = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{1}$$

From 1, 2 V_1, V_2



$$\frac{I}{X} = \frac{V_2}{-j5}$$

From Circuit 1 $\rightarrow I_y = \frac{12 \angle 0 - V_1}{2}$

Power $11.24 \angle 0.01$ element of 5

$$\Rightarrow V_3 = 50 \angle 30$$

Node 1 $V_1 \left(\frac{1}{6-j8} + \frac{1}{-j5} \right) - V_2 \left(\frac{1}{6-j8} \right) = -5 \angle 0 \rightarrow (1)$

$$-V_2 \left(\frac{1}{6-j8} \right) = -5 \angle 0 \rightarrow (1)$$

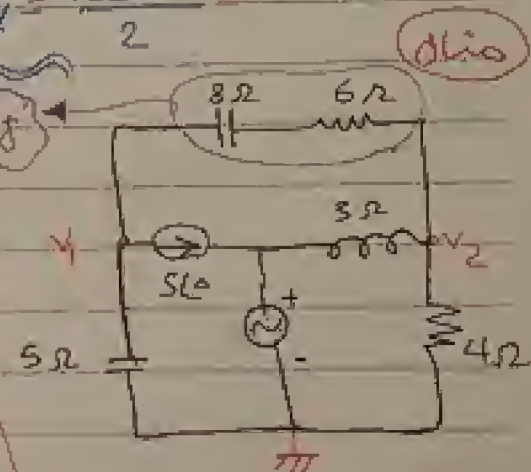
Node 2 $-V_1 \left(\frac{1}{6-j8} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6-j8} \right) V_2 - V_3 \left(\frac{1}{j3} \right) = 0 \rightarrow (2)$

$$-V_3 \left(\frac{1}{j3} \right) = 0 \rightarrow (2)$$

$V_3 \leq V_2$ (C) 5 (1) 2

$$\Rightarrow P_{V.S} = 50 \times I_{V.S} \cos(30 - \theta_{I.V.S})$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{V_3 - V_2}{j3}$$



ملاحظة: لازم الـ Impedance

تكون مع التوافق مع

التيار في الكنت متواصل

توافق مع المقاومة 6

جيب مع

K.V.L at V_3

$$\therefore 5L^0 + I_{V_3} = I_1 \quad \rightarrow I_{V_3} = L$$

$$\rightarrow P_{dis} = \left(\frac{V_2 - V_1}{6 - \sqrt{8}} \right)^2 \times 6 + \frac{V_2^2}{4}$$

معادله توان در شاخه ولتاژ
محاسبه می شود

$$P_{dis} = P_{V_3} \quad \text{و}$$

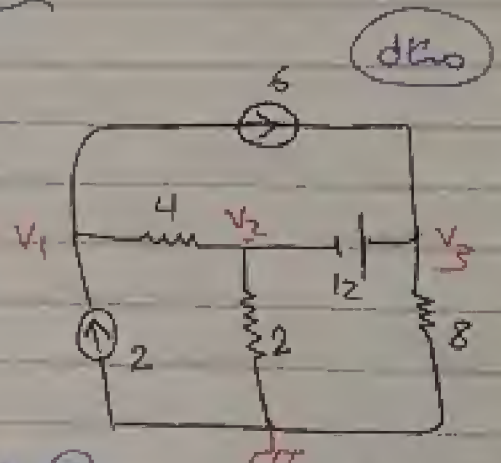
$$\Rightarrow V_3 - V_2 = 12 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

\Rightarrow Node 1

$$(V_1) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) - V_2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) - V_3 \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) = 2 - 6$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4} V_1 - \frac{1}{4} V_2 + 4 = 0$$

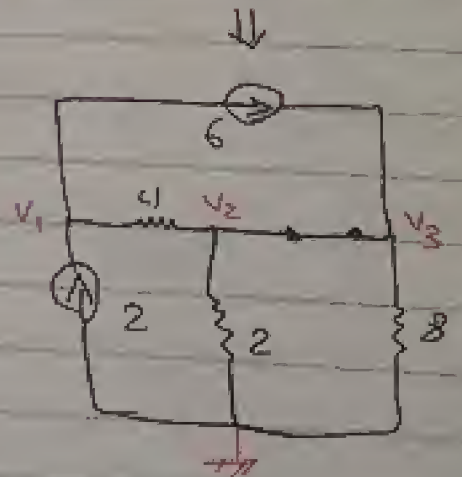
$$\therefore V_1 - V_2 + 16 = 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$



Node 2

$$V_2 \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - V_1 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) - V_3 \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) = 6$$

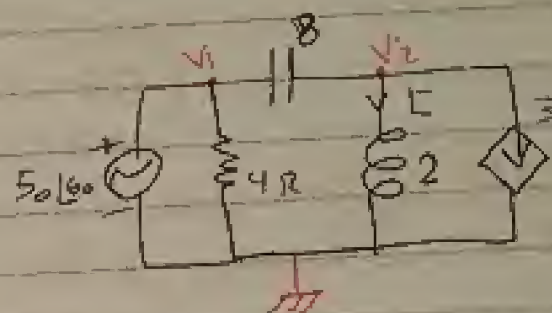
او خد ب' loop analysis
منفرجه تيار في loop 3 بين الة تيار (1) معلوم



*

$$V_1 = 50 \angle 60^\circ$$

Node 1 $\Rightarrow V_2$



$$V_2 \left(\frac{1}{j2} + \frac{1}{-j8} \right) - V_1 \left(\frac{1}{-j8} \right) = -3 \text{ (IL)} = \frac{V_2}{j2}$$

$$\therefore V_2 \left(\frac{1}{j2} + \frac{1}{-j8} \right) - \underbrace{V_1}_{50 \angle 60^\circ} \left(\frac{1}{-j8} \right) = -3 \frac{V_2}{j2}$$

$V_2 = \checkmark$ معادلة فيتي مجزول و لول

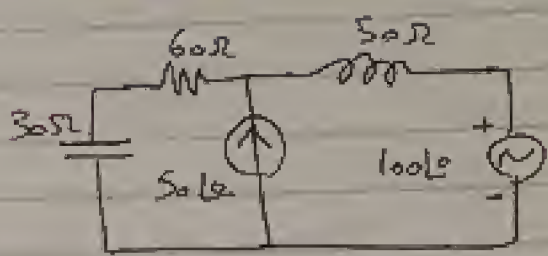
Network theorem

1 Super Position

طريقة حل الدوائر المستقلة
Independent sources =

ex: 1 $P_{60\Omega} = ?$

Solution

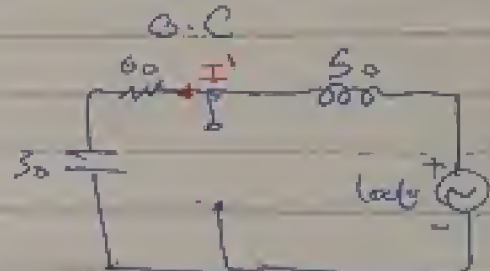


بشكل الدائرة بعد كل مصدر مستقل

1 using V.S

Current source is ideal $\rightarrow R = \infty$

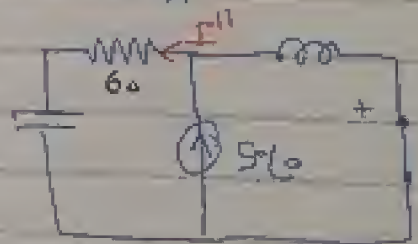
$$I' = \frac{100 \angle 0}{60 + j(50 - 30)} = \checkmark$$



2 using C.S

Voltage source is ideal $\rightarrow R = 0 \rightarrow S.R$

$$I'' = 5 \angle 0 \frac{50 \angle 90}{60 + j(50 - 30)} = \checkmark$$



$$\rightarrow I = I' + I'' = 3.953 \angle 71.5^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$P_{60\Omega} = (3.953)^2 \times 60 = \checkmark$$

$$P_{60} \neq P_1' + P_2''$$

ملحوظة ←

$$\Rightarrow P_1' + P_2'' = I_1'^2 R + I_2''^2 R = R(I_1'^2 + I_2''^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{60} = (I_1' + I_2'')^2 R \neq P_1' + P_2''$$

سؤال يمكن يتساءل في المستفوي * الـ Power في Superposition
بشيء ايزاي كذا!!!

(1) بتغيير التيار الخارج في المائرة مرتين

* مرة دالة Current source ideal ← open circuit

* ومرة دالة Voltage source ideal ← short circuit

(2) جمع التيارات ونجيب التيار المكافئ ونزجعه وبعد نرى في المقارنة

(ملحوظة) في كل مرة في كل بضع فيلا... اننا نجيب التيار لكل دائرة ونجمعهم

$$P_{60R} \neq P_1' + P_2''$$

مثال

* using go. Volt by loop analysis :-

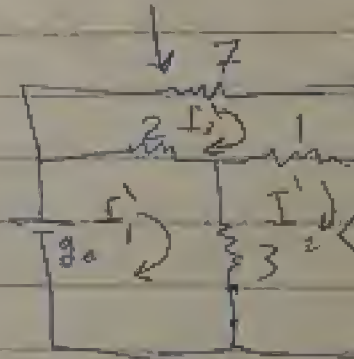
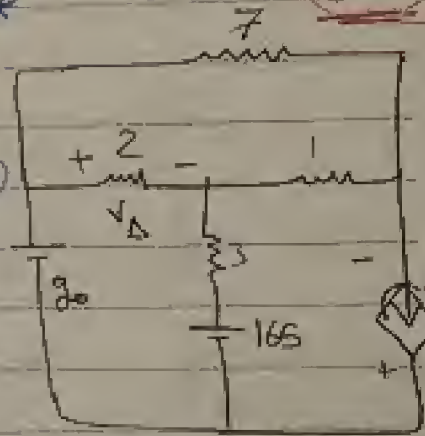
$$\text{loop 1} : (2+3)I_1' - (3)I_2' - 2I_3' = 0 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\text{loop 2} : I_2' = 0.5 V_{\Delta} = 0.5 \times (I_1' - I_3') \times 2$$

$$\therefore I_2' = I_1' - I_3' \rightarrow (2)$$

$$\text{loop 3} : -2I_1' - I_2' + 10I_3' = 0 \rightarrow (3)$$

$$I_3' \leq I_2' \leq I_1' \text{ من (3) و (2) و (1) no}$$

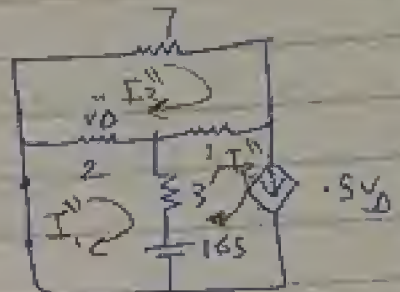


الكل

* using 16.5 volt

loop 1:-

$$(2+3)I_1'' - 3I_2'' - 2I_3'' = 165 \rightarrow (1)$$



loop 2:-

$$I_2'' = 0.5 V_{\Delta} = 0.5 (I_1'' - I_3'') + 2$$

$$\therefore I_2'' = I_1'' - I_3'' \rightarrow (2)$$

loop 3:- $10 I_3'' - 2 I_1'' - I_2'' = 0 \rightarrow (3)$

$$I_3'' \leq I_2'' \leq I_1'' \quad \text{منه } 7 \text{ و } 10 \text{ و } 3 \text{ اوم}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = I_1' + I_1''$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = I_2' + I_2''$$

$$\Rightarrow I_3 = I_3' + I_3''$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{\Delta} = (I_1 - I_3) * 2$$

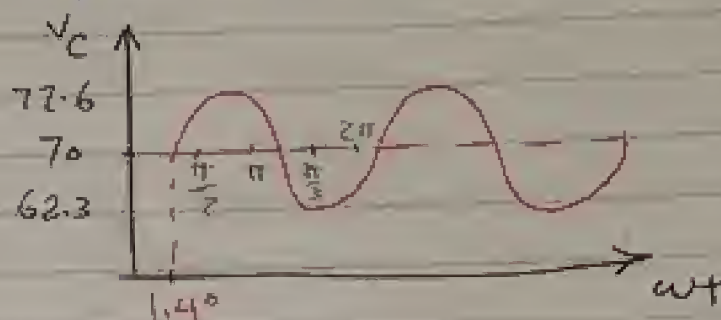
$$\Rightarrow P = (g_0 * I_1) + 165 (I_1 - I_2) + \frac{1}{2} V_{\Delta} * V_S$$

$$V_S = 7 I_3 - g_0$$

منه K.V.L. مع loop الكبير

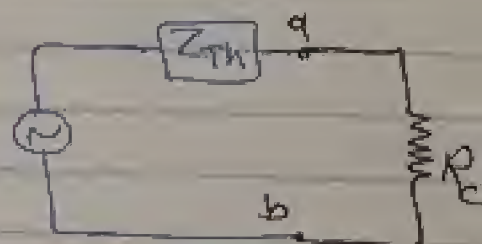
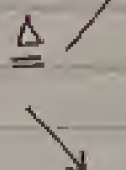
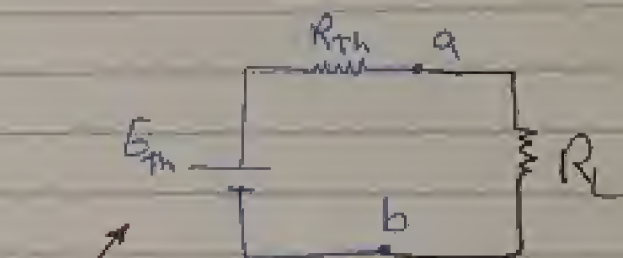
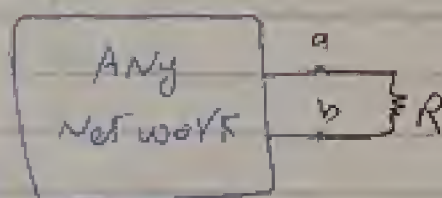
$$P_{3.20} = (I_1 - I_2)^2 * 3$$

$$V_c = 70 + 7.6 \sin(\omega t - 1.4)$$



* Network theorem

Thevenin's Theorem :-



* Thevenin's Theorem

* Thevenin Equivalent Circuit

thevenin equivalent circuit :-

1. نفتح بين النقطتين a و b
 2. نحسب E_{th} و $E_{o.c}$
 3. نحسب R_{th} و Z_{th}
 4. نحسب I_{th} و $I_{s.c}$
 5. نحسب $R_{th} = \frac{E_{th}}{I_{th}}$
- thevenin equivalent circuit :-

← الطريقة الثانية :

(I) تحويل الدائرة إلى Passive Circuit

Passive Circuit : يعني نزيل كل Independent C.S ونحذف مكانه O.C ونزيل كل Independent V.S ونحذف مكانه S.C

ونفتح بين النقطتين a, b ونصلح الدائرة مع بين النقطتين R_{th} يعني هي

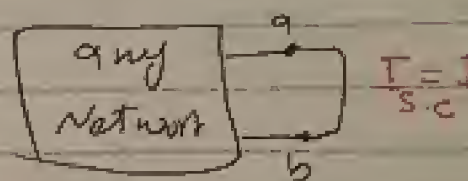
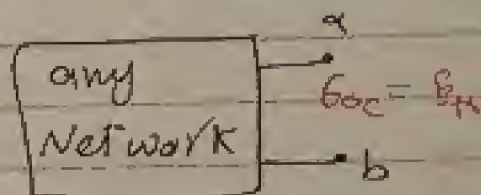
(II) $R_{th} = \frac{E_g}{I_g}$ E_g هو الجهد بين النقطتين a, b I_g هو التيار I_g

(III) thevenin equivalent circuit for

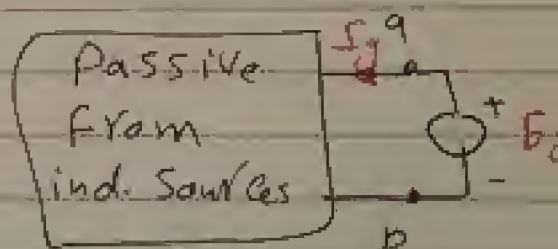
$$E_{o.c} = E_{th}$$

$$I_{s.c} = I_{th}$$

$$R_{th} = \frac{E_{oc}}{I_{sc}}$$



$$R_{th} = \frac{E_g}{I_g}$$

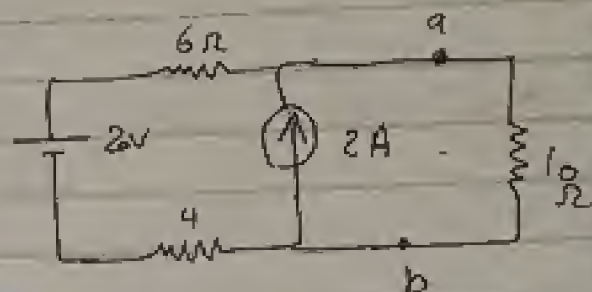


Passive ^{ind} Circuit \rightarrow ind. V.S \rightarrow S.C
 \rightarrow ind C.S \rightarrow O.C

وال dependent يفرج في الدائرة عادة

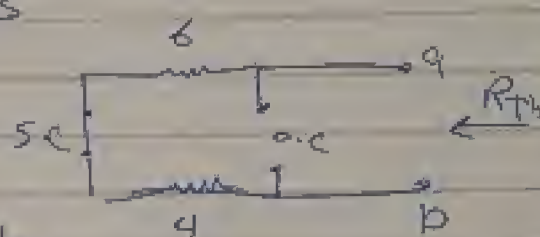
ex 7

Solution



عشانه قيم R_{th} منقول الى اليمين
يعني مقيس في سر للتيار والسيار
كله مشاومات او Impedance

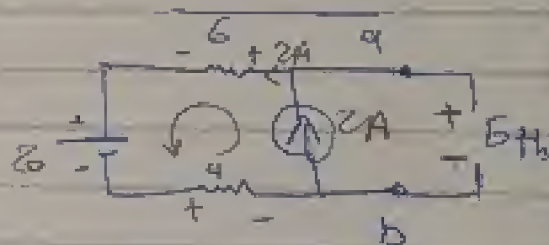
$$\Rightarrow \therefore R_{th} = 6 + 4 = 10 \Omega$$



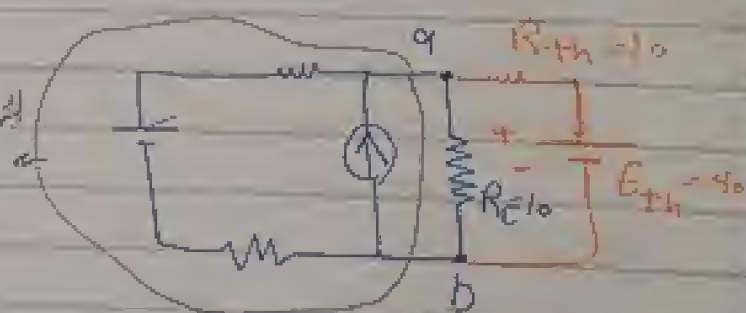
عشانه قيم E_{th} منقول الى اليمين

$$\Rightarrow -E_{th} + 2V + ((4+6) \times 2) = 0$$

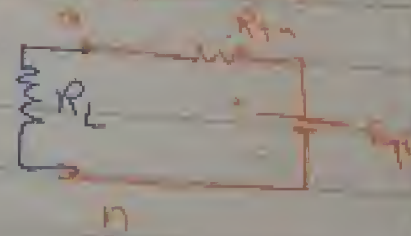
$$\therefore E_{th} = 40 \text{ Volt}$$



التيار كل شي



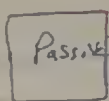
thevenin equivalent



R_{th} , Z_{th}

independant source

$$R_{th} = R_i$$



$$R_i = R_{th} \text{ DC}$$

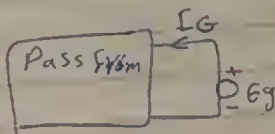
$$Z_i = Z_{th} \text{ AC}$$

$$R_{th} = \frac{E_{oc}}{I_{oc}}$$

$$Z_{th} = \frac{E_{oc}}{I_{sc}}$$

$$(1) R_{th} = \frac{E_{oc}}{I_{sc}} \text{ dc}$$

$$(2) Z_{th} = \frac{E_{oc}}{I_{sc}} \text{ ac}$$



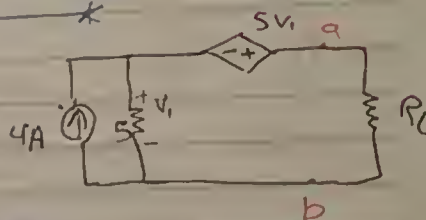
$$R_{th} = \frac{E_g}{I_g}$$

$$Z_{th} = \frac{E_g}{I_g}$$

$$E_{th} = E_{oc}$$

→ K.V.L $V_1 + 5V_1 - E_{th} = 0$

$$E_{th} = 6V_1 = 6(5 \times 4) = 120V$$



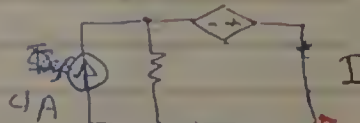
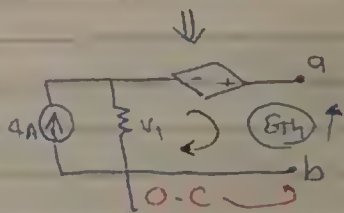
Ex 2: ① R_{th} $R_{th} = \frac{E_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = \frac{120}{4}$

→ K.V.L $6V_1 = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = 0$

→ K.C.L $4 = -I_{sc} + \frac{V_1}{5}$

$\therefore I_{sc} = 4$

$\therefore R_{th} = \frac{120}{4} = 30$



S.S. Hi. Stat

مفاتيح مستقلة

الطريقة الثانية

Current Source \rightarrow O.C
Voltage Source \rightarrow S.C

$$R_{th} = \frac{E_g}{I_g}$$

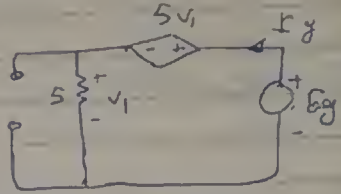
\Rightarrow

K.VL

$$\therefore V_1 + 5V_1 - E_g = 0$$

$$E_g = 5V_1 + V_1 = 6V_1 \quad \& \quad = 6 \times I_g \times 5 = 30I_g$$

$$\therefore R_{th} = \frac{30I_g}{I_g} = 30$$

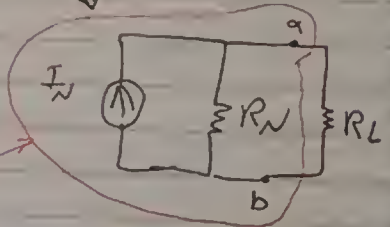
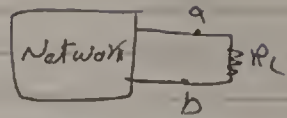
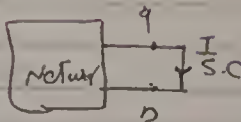


\Rightarrow Norton theorem :-

$$\Rightarrow I_N = I_{s.c}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_N = R_{th}$$

Norton



Norton equivalent. مكافئ نورتن

* على أساس ثيبت مكافئ نورتن، بين نقطتي a, b لتسهيل كل المكونات
الموجودة بين النقطتين a, b النقطة b وتعمل مرة 1 -
① S.C ونجيب Is
② O.C " " " " " "

$$\frac{E_{o.c}}{I_{s.c}} = R_{th} \text{ أو } R_N \text{ وسنسميها المقارنة}$$

40 اهم (40 Ohm) من Norton

$$I_N = I_{S.C}$$

⇒ loop analysis

$$\text{loop 1} \Rightarrow (5 + 30 + 2)I_1 - 5I_{S.C} = 100 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\text{loop 2} \Rightarrow -5I_1 + 10I_{S.C} = 0 \quad (10I_{S.C} = 10(I_1, I_{S.C}))$$

$$-4I_1 + 100I_{S.C} = 0 \rightarrow (2)$$

من المعادلتين

$$I_1, I_{S.C} = \checkmark$$

$$I_{S.C} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow I_N$$

$$\therefore R_N = R_{Th} = \frac{E_{oc}}{I_{S.C}} = \frac{60.5}{1/2}$$

at O.C. →

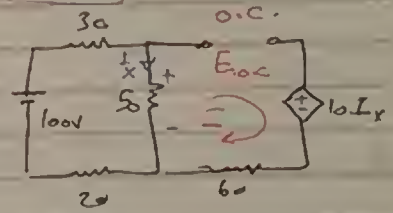
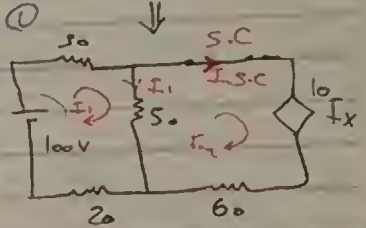
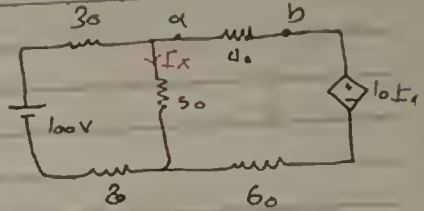
KVL

$$50I_x - 60 - 10I_x = 0$$

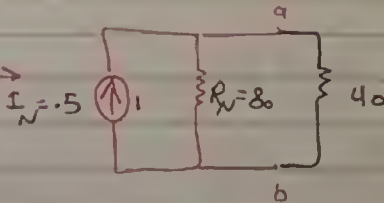
$$\Rightarrow I_x = 100/100 = 1A$$

$$\therefore 60 = 40 \text{ A.V}$$

$$R_N = \frac{40}{1/2} = 80 \Omega$$



مقاومة Norton
اتجاه التيار
رئيسي بالناقص



Ex:-

المسألة هي نرسم على المقامه

4R

→ K.VL

$$10\angle 0 - I_1'(3 + j4) - 3I_1' = 0$$

$$\therefore 10\angle 0 - I_1'(6 + j4) = 0$$

$$\therefore I_1' = \frac{10\angle 0}{6 + j4}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{th} = 3I_1' + j4 * I_1'$$

$$\therefore E_{th} = (3 + j4)I_1' = V = 6.93 \angle 19.44^\circ$$

at S.C

$$\text{loop 1} \Rightarrow I_a(3 + j4) - I_b(j4) = 10\angle 0 - 3I_a''$$

$$\therefore (3 + j4)I_a - j4I_b = 10\angle 0 - 3I_a''$$

$$(6 + j4)I_a - j4I_b = 10\angle 0 \rightarrow (1)$$

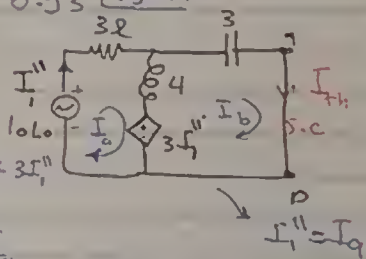
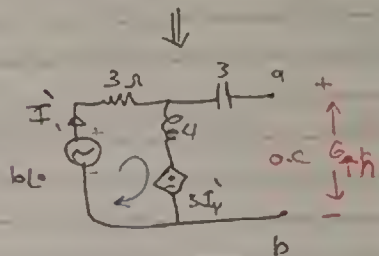
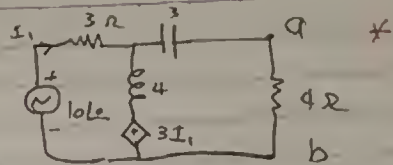
$$\text{loop 2} \Rightarrow I_b(j4 - j3) - j4I_a = 3I_1'' = 3I_a$$

$$jI_a - (3 - j4)I_b = 0 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$I_{S.C} = 3.33 \angle 0^\circ$$

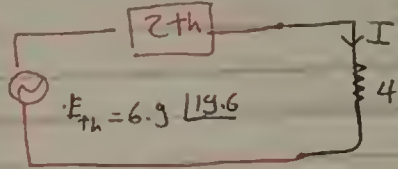
(2) < (1) no

$$Z_{th} = Z_N = \frac{6\angle 0}{I_{S.C}} = 2.08 \angle -70.56^\circ$$



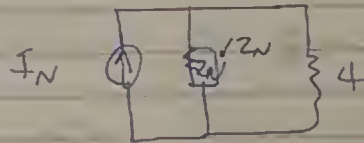
2021-70-86

⇒ مكافئ سلفي
للدائرة



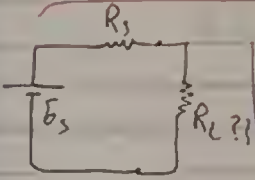
$$P = (1.36)^2 \times 4 \text{ watt}$$

لو طلبت مكافئ ثوريته لتعمل نفس الخطوات من اما اني غير نرسم
↓



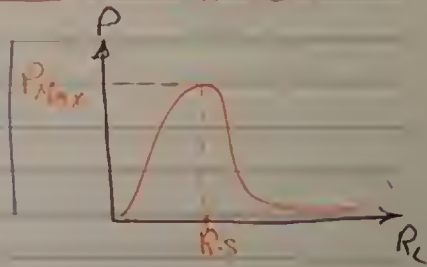
* Maximum Power Transfer Theorem

at DC



$$P_L = \left(\frac{E_s}{R_s + R_L} \right)^2 R_L$$

$$= \frac{E_s^2 R_L}{(R_s + R_L)^2}$$

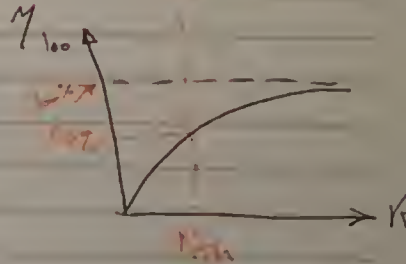


$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial R_L} = 0$$

مشتق أولي

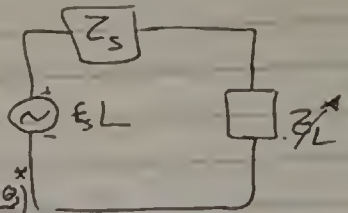
$$\therefore R_L = R_s$$

$$P_{Max} = \frac{E_s^2}{4R_s}$$



at ac \rightarrow

For Maximum power transfer



$$Z_L = Z_s^* \xrightarrow{\text{if } Z_s = (R_s + jX_s)} Z_s = (R_s + jX_s)^* = (R_s - jX_s) = Z_L^*$$

Max Power when $\phi_L = -\phi_s$

$$\therefore Z_L = Z_L \angle \theta_L \rightarrow \theta_L = -\theta_s$$

$$\Rightarrow R_L = R_s \Rightarrow \theta_L = -\theta_s \therefore \begin{cases} Z_s = R_s \angle \theta_s \\ Z_L = R_s \angle \theta_L \end{cases}$$

then $\Rightarrow Z_{in} = 2 R_s$ P.F. = 1
 $\hookrightarrow Z_s + Z_L$

$$\Rightarrow P_{Max} = I_L^2 * R_L = \left(\frac{E_s}{2R_L} \right)^2 R_L = \frac{E_s^2}{4R_L}$$